

TIRE PRESSURE SENSOR

BACKGROUND

Previously, the inflation of a tire required an inner tube. Presently, a single wall design is used
5 on a majority of the automobiles on the market. Proper inflation of the single wall tire is
essential to maintaining proper functioning of a vehicle. Driving a car with tire air pressure
above or below the recommended level increases fuel consumption and tire wear. There are
several risk factors. One is the temperature rise due to increased friction in the underinflated tire
10 that may cause the tire to disintegrate. Another is reduced sheer force strength that may cause tire
delamination failure where the tire comes off the wheel during a sharp turn. The third risk factor
is poor vehicle handling from uneven tire air pressure.

Previous monitoring devices presented tire pressure indicators solving some of the inflation
monitoring problems. The earlier tire pressure indicators simply mounted mechanical air
15 pressure gauges to the stem of the tire inflation valve. Later, audible warning tones were
incorporated US Patent No. 5,535,623 to Heyns shows a tire pressure indicator. Low pressure
allowed a user to hear air escaping in a test mode. Tire pressure detecting and warning apparatus
in US Patent No. 6,100,798 to Liang shows a tire pressure warning apparatus where reeds or
radio transmitting device allows a warning by sound or lamps that the pressure is too high or too
20 low.

Unfortunately, many of these devices requiring inflation suffer air leakage between the stem and
the instruments in the cap device. Also, they can be easily stolen if the vehicle is parked
unattended.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of the cap attached to the valve stem.

Figure 2 is a side sectional view of the cap removed from the valve stem.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the invention.

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OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

1. To allow installation identical to that of an ordinary valve stem.
2. To allow the system to withstand the same operation environment as the wheel in terms of water, heat, cold, vibration and shock.
- 5 3. To allow easy replacement of the battery power source.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

This application claims priority from provisional application 60-416926, and 60-416771 incorporated herein by reference.

10 The proposed system monitors tire air pressure and provides a low air pressure warning by sight or sound. The proposed system is built inside the air inflation valve stem 90, Fig. 1. The stem can house an air pressure sensor with a pressure actuated moving part 10, Fig. 1 and a cantilever leaf spring 28, a power source 30, and sound making component like a speaker 40. In the
15 preferred embodiment a portion of the system is housed in the cap 80 that attaches to the valve stem 90. The cap member 80 can screw on to the valve stem 90 as in ordinary valves. A casual user ordinarily sees the valve stem 90, the valve pin 20 and the cap 80.

Fig 1a shows the pressure sensor switch inside the pressurized portion of the valve stem. Fig 1b
20 shows the pressure sensor switch outside the pressurized portion of the valve stem. The pressure sensor switch can be implemented in both orientations. An air passage 27 directs pressurized air inside the stem to a membrane and moving part 10.

The test switch 14 is included within the valve stem 90 and a user upon closer inspection may
25 press the test switch 14 to test the circuit. The test switch is formed of a rubber cover over the valve stem 90. The cover can be formed integrally with the stem, or separately. The rubber cover can be pressed inward and can move the moving part 10 inward so that it completes the circuit between the spring 28 and contact 24. This is the same physical motion that occurs during low pressure. A user may use a finger to press the test switch. The user will then see the
30 visual signal 48 and the audible signal 40 if the user has a good battery 30 and otherwise complete circuit. The test switch determines the strength of the battery as well as the remainder

of the electrical connections necessary for completing the circuit. Although rubber is a preferred material, a wide variety of synthetic flexible substitute materials are available.

The electronic circuit begins at a battery leading to an interface 60 between the cap and stem.

5 The interface allows an electrical connection between the battery and a portion of the stem. That portion of the stem allowing electrical connection has a conductive surface such as a metal surface allowing electrical connection between the cap and stem. The electrical connection proceeds to the leaf spring switch contact 24 that electrically conducts with of the leaf spring switch 28 when the leaf spring 28 is biased against the contact 24.

10 The leaf spring or other kind of spring is connected to a moving part 10 that moves according to changes in outside air pressure and air pressure in the passage 26. Because the moving part 10 is the only portion that moves within the air tight air passage within the stem, the moving part 10 biases the leaf spring when the inside pressure is low. The moving part 10 can be formed as a
15 valve, piston or membrane. The valve, piston, membrane are equivalent. The moving part 10 can be a valve when it releases air at a specified pressure to prevent excessive air pressure. If the moving part 10 is a membrane, the moving part remains airtight at all pressure ranges. A variety of commercially available membrane and valve parts can be used for the moving part 10.

20 The electrical connection proceeds to an optional inside speaker 42 that is connected in series with the circuit. The electrical circuit proceeds to a second circuit interface connection 62 at the top of the stem. The second circuit interface connection 62 allows electrical connection between the cap and stem. The second circuit interface connection 62 is preferably formed as an annular contact radially spanning the top of the stem. The first circuit interface connection is also
25 preferably formed as an annular contact around the top of the stem, but electrically isolated from the first circuit interface connection.

30 The respective interfaces for the conductive material would require a good conductor. The first valve stem electrical contact makes electrical connection with the first valve stem cap electrical contact and the second valve stem electrical contact makes electrical connection with the second valve stem cap electrical contact. The circuit is interrupted when the first valve stem electrical

contact is separated from the first valve stem cap electrical contact and the second valve stem electrical contact is separated from the second valve stem cap electrical contact. The circuit is restored when the first valve stem electrical contact is connected to the first valve stem cap electrical contact and the second valve stem electrical contact is connected to the second valve

5 stem cap electrical contact.

From the second interface connection 62, the circuit continues to an optional lamp or visual LED indicator 48. After the LED, the circuit continues to a speaker 40 or sound indicator before ending at the battery. The battery may be housed within the cap and electrical contacts between

10 the cap and stem allow discontinuation of the circuit or changing of the battery.

In an alternate switch embodiment the switch 28 can be a two-stage switch. A dual stage system, or a continuously variable system can be implemented by using a dual stage pressure switch or a continuously variable pressure switch. In a second switch embodiment, the two-stage switch has

15 a first stage contact between a spring and a first contact when pressed to a certain distance and the second stage contact at a further distance between a leaf spring and a second contact. In a third switch embodiment, the switch resistance changes in proportion to the pressure applied to it by the moving part pressure valve 10. This increases the voltage in the speaker and thus the sound level as the air pressure drops.

20 The one stage pressure switch and two-stage switch are equivalent. The cantilever spring can be implemented in a variety of equivalent manners such as by using a non-cantilever spring. Another equivalent to the cantilever spring is a pressure sensor switch having an air pocket where a pocket of air is pressurized and acts as a spring. The air pocket pressure sensor closes a

25 circuit in the same manner as the cantilever spring, because both respond to force with resilient displacement to close a circuit. The only difference is the use of an air pocket in place of a metal spring. The air pocket can be miniaturized and put on a printed circuit board. In both cases, the air pocket would be equivalent to the cantilever spring. Use of an air pocket spring switch allows the moving part member and membrane to be placed completely within the valve stem.

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The system optionally includes a wireless or wired transmitter to transmit an alert or transmit data such as the air pressure readings, or a warning signal to the driver's cabin. Monitoring the voltage in the switched resistance can collect air pressure data. The switch formed by the spring 28 and the contact 24 is a sensor sensing the air pressure on the membrane or piston 10. A 5 variety of electronic pressure monitoring systems are commercially available where pressure sensors vary in electrical resistance according to the pressure reading. A computer can take the reading of the pressure by monitoring the resistance in the pressure sensors. Alternatively, a number of transmitters can take their reading of the pressure by monitoring the pressure sensors and wirelessly send their readings to a computer located within the cabin of the vehicle. The use 10 of transmitters also allows users to send multiple data from various tires to a receiver that can also be sent to a central computer. Many invented devices have made it very useful to analyze data regarding tire pressure using a central computer.

15 The central computer can also be omitted so that a transmitted warning signal, or data can be received and directly converted into an audible sound or visible signal. In this case, a controller can be used for the conversion of the signal instead of a computer. The one stage and two-stage pressure switch output signal can be transmitted by a transmitter to be received by a receiver having an electrical switch activating a device to create a visible signal or audible sound.

20 The battery can be contained within the cap. The cap can contain only the battery that powers the remainder of the system circuit via the electrical contacts between the cap and stem. The cap can also contain a battery and warning lamp LED. A user may remove the cap and disable the device when changing the tire, or when deflationary is necessary for maintenance. A user may also replace the battery by replacing the cap. A variety of colors for signal lights can be 25 provided so that a user can change the colors of the lights by changing caps. The cap can be made of a transparent material allowing the user to see the embedded lamp. The cap can also have partially transparent material allowing the user to examine the lamp.

30 In a separate embodiment, a battery is placed within the stem of the tire inflation valve. Here, a user may also remove the cap and disable the device, because the circuit is not completed when the cap is removed. When the battery is placed within the stem of the tire inflation valve, the

battery is selected from a long lasting battery composition such as one of lithium chemical composition which allows the battery to last as long as the tire.

A single circuit can be provided having an LED 48, a sounder 40, a battery 30 and a switch. A 5 pair of circuits necessary for the implementation of a staged system requires a dual circuit having a single battery 30, a sounder 40, and the lamp. The dual stage system completes an additional circuit having a contact 24 of a first resistance, and a second contact 24 of a second resistance. The use of multiple resistances allows the circuit to change resistance and allow different 10 voltages for different sound levels and light levels, which are related to the different pressures that a user may desire to be warned of. A computer for analysis can also monitor the different voltages.

Operation

When the air pressure in the tire is above the recommended level, air pressure pushes the moving 15 part in the pressure sensor and the spring keeping the membrane or piston switch open. When the pressure falls below the threshold level, the spring force overcomes the force created by the air pressure on the membrane and the membrane presses the first stage of the switch and closes the circuit to active the sounder. When the air pressure drops below a lower threshold, the second stage in the switch makes contact and the sound level increases. In the preferred 20 embodiment, a transmitter may be used to transmit these two preset levels to a computer in the cabin. The description above is for a discrete levels air pressure sensor. An optional continuous measurement air pressure sensor may also be used which, after being switched on by the moving part as described above, transmits the actual pressure readings to the cabin.

25 In the case of a one stage or two-stage sensor the battery consumption is 0 when the circuit is open. If a transmitter and receiver is embedded within the valve stem, the battery in the cap 80 can be used to power the transmitter. The circuit wires 100 are electrically conductive.

In Fig. 1b the membrane 101 is airtight and moves according to the air pressure. The membrane 30 101 pushes the moving part. The moving part biases the spring switch.